



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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14 December 1994

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CONTENTS

14 December 1994

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Chad

President Deby Issues Decree Reshuffling Cabinet [Ndamena Radio] 1

Zaire

Kengo To Face Strong Opposition to Budget Cuts [Brussels L'ECHO 13 Dec] 1

EAST AFRICA

Kenya

Government Triples Tax on Imported Grain, Sugar [KNA] 2

Somalia

Indian Troops Pullout From Kismayu Completed [Dehli Radio] 2

Uganda

Museveni Says Country Not Ready for Pluralism [Kampala Radio] 2

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Mandela Comments on Canceling Namibian Debt [SAPA] 3

Cancelation To Cost R1.4 Billion [BEELD 9 Dec] 3

Poll Shows Majority of People Back Mandela [SAPA] 3

De Klerk on Appointment of NP Cabinet Minister [SAPA] 4

De Klerk on Afrikaner Future in 'Rainbow Nation' [SAPA] 4

De Klerk Concerned With Revival of 'Struggle' [SAPA] 4

NP Outlines Aims for New Constitution [BUSINESS DAY 13 Dec] 5

Housing Minister Slovo Discusses Health, Work [WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN 9-14 Dec] 6

Defense Secretary on Role of New Armed Forces [SALUT Nov] 7

MK Ordered To Surrender Arms by 31 Jan [SAPA] 10

Sisulu Urges ANC To Tone Down Expectations [Johannesburg Radio] 11

Youth League 'Unhappy' Over Unfulfilled Promises [RAPPORT 11 Dec] 11

Viljoen Warns of Pressure on Afrikaner Identity [SAPA] 11

Human Rights Committee Releases Nov Report [SAPA] 11

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

UN Security Council Renews Mission's Mandate [Luanda Radio] 13

UNITA Reports 3-Hour Clash at Cruzeiro [Resistencia do Galo Negro] 13

MPLA Accused of Killing Opposition Members [Resistencia do Galo Negro] 13

Mozambique

UN's Ajello Admits Not All Arms Caches Checked [Maputo Radio] 13

Bids Farewell to Chissano [Maputo TV] 13

Assembly Chairman Interviewed on Dispute [Maputo TV] 14

Government Approves \$1 Billion in Investments [Maputo Radio] 14

New Government To Inherit \$5 Billion in Debt [Maputo Radio] 14

Namibia

Judge Announces Presidential Election Result [Windhoek Radio] 14

Election Director Reads Assembly Results [Windhoek Radio] 15

Chad

President Deby Issues Decree Reshuffling Cabinet

AB1312223994 Ndjamenan Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 13 Dec 94

[Presidential decree issued in Ndjamenan on 13 December; read by (Abderhamane Dadi), secretary general to the government—live]

[FBIS Translated Text] The president of the Republic, head of state, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the proposal of the prime minister and head of government, decrees:

The following personalities have been appointed cabinet members and assigned ministerial posts:

Minister of Justice and Keeper of the Seals	Loum Hinassou Laina
Minister of Communications	Koumtog Laotegguen-nodji
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Ahmat Abderamane Haggat
Minister of Interior and Security	Abderamane Izzo
Minister of Finance and Computerization	Pahimi Patake Albert
Minister of National Education	Mahamat Amat Alabo
Minister of Social Welfare	Moustapha Adoum Ibrahim
Minister of Agriculture and Environment	Mahamat Adoum Kaloboune
Minister of Planning and Cooperation	Mariam Mahamat Nour
Minister of Economy and Tourism	Ouardougou Bolou
Minister of Civil Service and Labor	Salibou Garba
Minister of Mines, Energy, and Petroleum	(Baio Maloum Eloi)
Minister of Public Works and Transport	Tchakna Esaie
Minister of Livestock and Water Resources	(Mahamat Nour Malai)
Minister of Armed Forces	(Ali Apsakel)

Issued in Ndjamenan on 13 December 1994

[Signed] Colonel Idriss Deby

Zaire

Kengo To Face Strong Opposition to Budget Cuts

BR1312155194 Brussels L'ECHO in French 13 Dec 94 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Austerity Budget For Zaire"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Already exposed to many hardships, there are likely to be more difficult days ahead for the Zairian population. Zairian Prime Minister Kengo wa Dondo has unveiled a draft austerity budget aimed in particular at reducing inflation from 8,500 percent to 20 percent and tripling revenue.

The draft budget is based on zero growth and a GDP in the region of 120 billion Belgian francs or 13,264 billion zaires.

The budget debate began on Monday at the High Council of the Republic/Transitional Parliament where many opposition deputies described it as unrealistic, not believing it possible to increase revenue.

His budget is, however, the only way open to Kengo. Admitting that it requires new sacrifices by an already heavily burdened population, he believes that this is "the price of recovery. The Zairian state must stop living beyond its means."

Kengo considers it essential to put an end to four years of runaway inflation, "a sad world record" as he described it.

Increased state revenue is to come from stepping up the fight against fraud and against administrative chaos. But most importantly, the government must be more effective in collecting customs duty and taxes from state-owned companies, in particular the Miba (Miniere de Bakwanga) diamond mining company.

The Government's rate of expenditure is to be cut by a thorough reorganization of the civil service and Armed Forces. The present 600,000 public employees are to be ultimately cut to just 50,000. This plan poses the problem of the reemployment of the individuals in question. Even if they receive little or no pay, the civil servants and the military do not intend to pay the price of the disastrous management over recent years. Their status nevertheless sometimes allows them to be better housed than the majority of the population who are hard hit by unemployment.

Already under attack from the radical opposition and members of the former regime who do not like his much-vaunted independence, Kengo has some difficult times ahead. But, as someone close to him admitted, if he does manage to gain acceptance of his budget and to implement his plans, he could provide new opportunities for a Zaire which has never before been in such a bad way ...

Kenya**Government Triples Tax on Imported Grain, Sugar**

EA0712190594 Nairobi KNA in English 1650 GMT
7 Dec 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nairobi, 7 Dec (KNA)—The government has increased the valuable [as received] tax imposed on imported maize from 1046.60 shillings per tonne to 3543.50 shillings per tonne as a way to limit the massive importation of the grain to the country.

The minister for agriculture livestock development and marketing, Mr. Simeon Nyachae, said today that this action has been taken as one way to protect local farmers from being "killed" by the importers. Mr. Nyachae, who was addressing a press conference in his office, denied reports that he had said the government would not increase tax on maize and sugar imports. He said in case of sugar, the government had also raised the tax on imported sugar from 6166.25 shillings per tonne to 14,036.95 shillings per tonne from last week.

The minister, who accused the press of blowing the maize problem in the country out of proportions, however hinted that these tax impositions were not solutions to the problem by themselves. He accepted that there was a major crisis currently facing the country as regards marketing of maize by the local farmers, which he attributed to the liberalization in maize marketing. But he denied allegations that the national cereals and produce board was buying maize from the importers instead of buying it from the farmers.

Mr. Nyachae said his ministry had directed the board not to purchase any maize from middlemen but from the farmers themselves. To achieve this, he said, his ministry has set up a monitoring team comprising officers from the treasury and his ministry to oversee the purchasing procedure.

Mr. Nyachae also refuted claims that some influential politicians have been licensed to import maize to the country despite the bumper harvest experienced, and said only those bringing in free maize have been licensed.

Somalia**Indian Troops Pullout From Kismayu Completed**

BK1212043894 Delhi All India Radio Network in
English 0245 GMT 12 Dec 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The withdrawal of 850 Indian UN troops from the southern Somali port of Kismayu has been completed. UN officials said in Mogadishu that Kismayu port has now been handed over to local Somali authorities in a smooth operation. The pullout of the Indian contingent was completed yesterday as three Indian warships off the coast kept a watch. Indians are members of the 15,000-strong UN force in Somalia, which is due to pull out by 31 March next.

Uganda**Museveni Says Country Not Ready for Pluralism**

EA1412100394 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in
English 0400 GMT 14 Dec 94

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] President Yoweri Museveni has said that in order to make a durable constitution, it is important to be clear about what is the historical mission of the present generation in Uganda, in particular, and Africa, in general. He said that, once their historical mission is defined, the process of making a constitution becomes easy since the constitution is an instrument to achieve the mission.

The president was yesterday presenting a paper on the topic, political systems and separation of powers, during a seminar at the Kampala Sheraton Hotel. The seminar was organized by the Uganda Think-Tank Foundation in conjunction with the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, a German NGO. [passage omitted]

In his presentation, President Museveni told the participants that, in his opinion, the main historical mission of the present generation of Africans is modernization through industrialization. [passage omitted]

On the issue of political parties, Mr. Museveni reiterated that, in his opinion, there is today no healthy basis for multiparties, given the backward and pre-industrial structure of our societies. He said that this is why the NRM [National Resistance Movement] office is of the view that, for the time being, all shades of political spectrum should work together in peace and harmony to give a chance to peaceful transmission of the society from a backward one to a modern one. He also observed that the system of separation of powers of the legislature, judiciary, executive, spiritual, and cultural should be maintained and upheld. [passage omitted]

Mandela Comments on Canceling Namibian Debt

*MB1312115494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1001
GMT 13 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria Dec 13 SAPA—It would be morally wrong to insist that Namibia pay its debt to South Africa, President Nelson Mandela said in Pretoria on Tuesday [13 December].

Accepting the credentials of Namibian High Commissioner Josia Hoebebe at the Presidensie, Mr Mandela said he would soon write to Namibian President Sam Nujoma to confirm the scrapping of the R700 million [rands] his country owed South Africa.

"This is a debt which was incurred by the oppressors to strengthen their oppression to deny the Namibian people their aspirations. It would not be morally correct to insist that a developing country pay a debt we don't approve of," Mr Mandela said.

He added: "We are not doing this because we are a rich country. South Africa does not have enough resources to meet the basic needs of its own people."

Mr Mandela said Namibia was an ally of long standing. The African National Congress and the South-West Africa Peoples Organisation fought for decades together against apartheid.

He congratulated Mr Hoebebe on the last week's Namibian elections and expressed the hope that the problems delaying the final results would be sorted out.

Earlier Mr Mandela also accepted the credentials of Iranian Ambassador Mohammed Sharif Mahdavi. Mr Mahdavi assured Mr Mandela his country would support reconstruction and development in South Africa. He said there were many areas in which co-operation between Iran and South Africa could be strengthened, including matters relating to petroleum and light and heavy industries.

Mr. Mandela said he was looking forward to closer relations between the two countries.

Iran had given the ANC material support, enabling it to fight and win the April elections.

Mr. Mandela said he was watching developments in the Middle East and he expressed the hope that all leaders would become "soldiers for peace."

Cancellation To Cost R1.4 Billion

*MB1312171694 Johannesburg BEELD (BUSINESS
BEELD Supplement) in Afrikaans 9 Dec 94 p S1*

[FBIS Translated Text] President Nelson Mandela's proposal that South Africa write off about 700 million rands owed by Namibia will cost the South African government about 1.4 billion rands by the year 2012.

The office of the Namibian president said last night in a statement that the proposal includes, inter alia, South

Africa standing in for loans obtained by the Namibian Government and guaranteed by South Africa. In addition, South Africa will also have to pay the interest due until the loans have been repaid. Over the next 18 years these guarantees will cost Pretoria about 1.4 billion rands.

Economists say that in the years ahead the government will probably have to negotiate loans in order to finance the amount, or spend less money on the RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program]. The loans that Namibia no longer needs to repay are those negotiated by that country on the local and overseas capital markets. The money is owed to financial institutions in the private sector. At the time, the South African government agreed to guarantee the loans.

Spokespersons for the department of finance yesterday refused to state how much of the 700 million rands was borrowed overseas. The bonds have different due dates. The first matured earlier this year and were settled by the South African government.

Last year the government undertook to take over all maturing bonds. It was also agreed that Namibia would only begin to repay the bonds involved after 5 years, at low interest rates.

Yesterday sources at the Department of Finance confirmed that President Mandela's proposal to write off the full 700 million rands means that South Africa will have to take over the bonds, and that Namibia will not have to repay a single cent of either the capital or interest to South Africa.

The finance ministers of the two countries will meet later this month to finalize arrangements. They will also have to hold further talks on the debt created by corporate assets that the Namibian government has taken over.

Poll Shows Majority of People Back Mandela

*MB1312111394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1030
GMT 13 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Dec 13 SAPA—President Nelson Mandela has won the approval and respect of most South Africans of all races, according to a Markinor socio-political trends survey conducted among 2,320 people in September and October.

The interviews were conducted with 1,000 blacks, 640 whites, 240 coloureds and 120 Indians in metropolitan areas and another 320 whites in non-metropolitan areas. There was an equal split between the sexes.

Metropolitan blacks are specially pleased with Mr Mandela's leadership—59 per cent believe he is leading the country very well and a further 24 per cent feel he is leading fairly well.

Fifty-five per cent of whites, 66 per cent of Indians and 51 per cent of coloureds showed their approval of the president.

"Clearly, Nelson Mandela finds approval among substantial proportions of non-African National Congress members," said Mari Harris, Markinor account director.

Respondents were also asked to rate leading political figures on a scale of 0 to 10.

Among blacks, Mr Mandela scored 9.1, Deputy President Thabo Mbeki 7.4, Cyril Ramaphosa 7 and Deputy President and National Party [NP] leader F W de Klerk 4.5.

Among whites, coloureds and Indians Mr De Klerk is the most popular leader, scoring between 7.5 and 6.6. Mr Mandela is second.

Although Mr Mandela with 5.6 received his lowest rating among whites, his popularity among whites has swollen since November last year when he scored 4.3.

The survey found 88 per cent of blacks in metropolitan areas supported the ANC. Pan Africanist Congress support stood at 16 per cent and the NP's at 12 per cent.

The National Party received its greatest vote of confidence—56 per cent—from whites. Coloureds with 48 per cent and Indians with 36 per cent were not far behind.

However, the NP's popularity among Indians has slipped from 41 per cent in June to 36 per cent. Most Indians, 44 per cent, would vote for the ANC if an election was held tomorrow.

Among coloureds and whites, the NP is the party of choice.

De Klerk on Appointment of NP Cabinet Minister

*MB1412082794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0751
GMT 14 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria Dec 14 SAPA—Newly-appointed minister for general services, Chris Fismer, will serve in the cabinet as a minister without portfolio, Deputy President FW de Klerk told a media conference in Pretoria on Wednesday [14 December]. He has been given his title to distinguish him from minister without portfolio, Jay Naidoo.

Mr Fismer was appointed to the cabinet by President Nelson Mandela with effect from January 18 next year to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of finance minister, Derek Keys. Mr Keys' successor, Mr Chris Liebenberg, has no party affiliation which left the NP [National Party] short of a cabinet post.

Mr De Klerk said the NP had to and wanted to make a constructive contribution in all standing cabinet committees and also wishes to be involved in the planning and management of the Reconstruction and Development Programme.

"This requires the ready availability, often at short notice, of an NP minister. The appointment of Mr

Fismer will fulfil a real need and will enhance the NP's contribution to the government of national unity."

Mr Fismer has been replaced as deputy minister of justice by Gert Myburgh, another NP MP.

De Klerk on Afrikaner Future in 'Rainbow Nation'

*MB1412095794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0854
GMT 14 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria Dec 14 SAPA—Afrikaners need not despair about their future, Deputy President F W de Klerk said in Pretoria on Wednesday [14 December].

At a press conference in his capacity as National Party [NP] leader he said such feelings, which were to be found among only a small minority, were "misplaced and unnecessary". Afrikaners feeling this way had not yet come to terms with reality, Mr De Klerk said.

"They think survival is only possible in a separate territory where they have all the power."

Mr De Klerk said most Afrikaners, even those in the Freedom Front, were moving away from total exclusivity.

"With the exception of the far right, Afrikaner leaders have accepted that Afrikaner values, culture and language will not only survive, but will continue to play a benevolent role in the new South African rainbow nation."

Mr De Klerk said the future of the Afrikaner lay in joint citizenship and peaceful co-existence and most Afrikaners were excited about the new dispensation.

On the death penalty, he said his party did not support the draft bill on the abolition of the death penalty which would be debated by Parliament next year. The NP favoured the retention of the death penalty on a limited scale.

"It should be applied in cases where there are aggravating circumstances," he said.

The cabinet last week agreed that a draft bill on the death penalty be forwarded to Parliament next year. Mr De Klerk said the NP would continue promoting its own views on the matter.

De Klerk Concerned With Revival of 'Struggle'

*MB1412111794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1016
GMT 14 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria Dec 14 SAPA—Deputy President F. W. de Klerk on Wednesday expressed concern at a "tendency among African National Congress elements to revive the culture of struggle".

He told a press conference in Pretoria this would be a "tremendous set-back" to what the country had achieved

in the past year. South Africans had to negotiate and to co-operate on specific problems.

Mr de Klerk said the National Party [NP] would produce a programme of action on important issues at its federal congress at the Kempton Park World Trade Centre from January 19 to 21. The party was working on a draft document which would be submitted to the congress.

Mr de Klerk said security was at the top of the list. A "general break-down" of law and order, the rise of violent crime, rape and car theft were a source of great concern to NP supporters.

The document would also focus on affirmative action. While the NP was committed to measures to make the public service more representative, such a programme should not develop into reverse discrimination. The congress would propose steps to prevent this from happening, Mr de Klerk said.

Another issue was the maintenance of culturally- and language-based education. Education standards should not be undermined.

Mr de Klerk said the congress would also come up with recommendations to strengthen the bill of rights and on the funding and implementation of the Reconstruction and Development Programme.

He added his party would be well prepared for negotiations on the final constitution. It would argue for a form of joint decision-making at local government level "to be carried into the future because this remained a wise formula".

The NP also favoured strengthening provincial autonomy. Mr de Klerk said the NP was preparing for local government elections in October next year and there was no question of the NP forming alliances with other parties.

Local structures would, however, be given "leeway" in picking their candidates because smaller communities were not keen to fight municipal elections on party-political lines.

Mr de Klerk said the government of national unity was functioning well but this did not mean the party-political fight was not on. This would be clear at the NP's congress and during the local government elections, he said.

NP Outlines Aims for New Constitution

MB1312152594 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 13 Dec 94 pp 1, 2

[Report by Tim Cohen]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Deputy President FW de Klerk yesterday spelled out the NP's [National Party] key aims for the new constitution, including continued power-sharing and a local government dispensation to protect "community rights". In an interview yesterday, De Klerk expressed confidence about the NP's continued

participation in the government of national unity, saying that far from being disenchanted with powersharing, the party intended to press for its continuation.

The NP was framing proposals for negotiations—likely to begin in earnest early next year—for a permanent constitution which would come into effect when the term of the interim constitution expired in 1999. The main areas the NP would focus on would be improving the Bill of Rights, developing a clearer definition of the division of power between central and provincial government and developing substantive provisions for local government.

The NP's proposals for local government would provide for the accommodation of "community and cultural rights".

De Klerk mooted the possibility of geographically defined "ward councils" which would fall under the umbrella of a particular city council. These councils would not have bureaucracy so would not constitute new, fourth levels of government, but could be empowered to institute limited levies on residents to help provide cultural and community institutions such as schools and old-age homes.

While improving the definition of provincial powers, the NP would press for the strengthening of federal principles already built into the interim constitution. It would also seek to include the concept of powersharing at executive level.

The party was not wedded to the current format and was preparing various options, but it did believe SA needed a government of national unity for longer than the agreed five-year period.

He dismissed arguments that the NP's participation in the unity government was no longer necessary for national stability, that this was blurring the party's image and that despite its participation the party was winning only small concessions.

De Klerk said the NP would remain in government for as long as it could do so with integrity and for as long as all participants in government remained committed to reaching compromises.

The NP did not boast in public about its achievements in the unity government, but if it were to do so it could produce an "impressive list" of important decisions directly influenced by the NP in the interests of SA.

"I am convinced that if the NP were to walk out of government tomorrow, the effect on business confidence inside and outside SA would be devastating."

SA would not have achieved its current investment ratings if the NP had been outside the new government.

The party did not have a secret agenda on the issue of participation and neither would it "play around" with participation in government. "We are putting the interests of SA first," he said.

Housing Minister Slovo Discusses Health, Work*MB0912202094 Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English 9-14 Dec 94 p 29*

[Report on interview with Housing Minister Joe Slovo, by Phillip van Niekerk, the Southern Africa correspondent of THE OBSERVER, in Pretoria, "last week"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A few weeks ago Joe Slovo's battle with cancer took on a very public dimension. A dramatic weight loss and sudden gaunt appearance, brought on by an unfavourable response to new medication, unleashed frenetic speculation about whether the old communist, the most senior white person in the ANC, had fought his last political and personal battle.

In an interview in his Pretoria office last week, it was hard to tell which was the more fragile, Slovo's health or his humour, as he faced the inevitable questions about his health.

"I am in a stable condition," he snapped. "I'm doing my work, as you see. You chaps go on and on about it. Like all of us, when we can't do our jobs, we'll say so."

His sharp response was softened by a flash of old Slovo wit. "Life is a terminal illness," he added. "We'll all go."

Despite his advanced illness, Slovo is enjoying life as a cabinet minister, savouring the most "challenging, most productive period" of his life. He puffs contentedly on a cigarillo, but won't allow himself to be photographed smoking it.

Talk about Slovo's health has overshadowed his achievements as Housing Minister in President Nelson Mandela's government of national unity. Into his domain, falls one of the most visible inheritances of apartheid: nine million homeless people packed mostly into squalid squatter camps ringing the cities.

Housing is the yardstick against which Mandela's government will be judged to have succeeded or failed in its primary task of delivering a better life to black South Africans.

But before the building can even start, a political impasse has to be broken. Law and order has collapsed in many townships, and the boycott of bond repayments, rent and service payments—begun as resistance to the old order—has only grown under the new government, and along with it the banks retaliatory red-lining of black areas.

"The banks fear to tread because of the complete breakdown of civil law enforcement," said Slovo. "They have got something like 18,000 properties for which they've received judgment for eviction, and are unable to implement."

To end the stand-off, Slovo has put together the most pragmatic of compacts: coaxing the banks back into the township market by deploying state funds to underwrite mortgages, while cajoling black residents into resuming

monthly payments with the carrot of community upliftment and the stick of eviction threats.

"We have spent this period charting the path ahead, ensuring that all the relevant stakeholders are with us. From early next year the fruits of this will start to show themselves.

"This question: 'What have you delivered?' was ridiculously asked after three months. The question is: 'Are the resources there? Do you have strategy in place? Has progress been made?' I am sure that is the case."

If employing private investment and individual ownership is an odd policy for an avowed communist, Slovo's plans to house the millions who can't afford mortgages are even more unorthodox: the state will provide sites with the basics of electricity, water and sewage and a slab. Apart from backup in the form of know-how and access to cheap materials, responsibility for putting a roof over the heads of South Africa's millions will depend on "mobilising the sweat equity of the people themselves".

"You cannot build an economy or a society purely on the basis of entitlement," said Slovo, who for many years admired Eastern Bloc societies where the state was meant to provide from cradle to grave.

"People have to make a contribution. They have to have a sense of ownership which they don't get from being given blocks of rented accommodation which they don't own, don't have a stake in and haven't helped to design."

Slovo still considers himself a communist. "It's not on the agenda now, it's not the issue now, but I believe with what we are doing in every sphere—the reconstruction and development programme and so forth—we are creating a foundation in which there will be all kinds of possibilities including a movement away from the domination of the economy by the criteria of profit."

He is, however, contrite about his lifelong support for the Soviet Union and that model of socialism. Gone is the old defensiveness. In a remarkably frank moment during the interview, he said: "I was wrong and I am ashamed of some of the traps I was led into."

He explained: "If you've ever been part of an official delegation you learn less about a country than sitting in the British museum. You don't meet the people, you don't actually see the conditions. People said there were gulags, millions of people incarcerated there. We were assured there was no such thing. We didn't have opportunities to actually check."

Slovo still points out that the Eastern Bloc was not all "tyranny and evil and murder and mayhem.

"You're talking about a world that pioneered the modern eight-hour day, women's equality and free education. Every segment of the welfare capitalist world originated

in the socialist world and the battle between the two had an impact on the more tolerable conditions in the capitalist world."

He admitted that his own doubts began in the mid-1960s but he chose to remain silent because he had seen the alternative close at hand. His wife, the fiercely independent author and academic Ruth First, was, he said, sidelined by the movement. He said he had differences with her on this issue.

The choice that you face is whether you can continue to contribute to the struggle or not. At that stage, independence was just not tolerated. It was part of the sickness we tried to get away from eventually.

"For me, the question was: do I now take a lecture's job in London? In retrospect I would have made a big mistake if I'd allowed my doubts, which were growing and growing, to lead to a withdrawal."

It is in that context that Slovo's contribution makes sense. He is a pragmatist, prepared to compromise to achieve a larger goal: in this case, national liberation.

While pointing out that "we are still living in an apartheid state", Slovo admits to feeling "smug" about the way things have gone.

A brief few years ago he was the bete noire of the white establishment, a target for assassination. His wife was blown up in Maputo by a parcel bomb sent by the South African security forces. Today he is one of the most respected cabinet ministers in South Africa, working from the offices of the very politicians who made him out to be the epitome of all evil.

He savours the twists of fortune that have taken him from membership of a "relatively powerless grouping" in the 1940s, through the defiance campaign, exile and armed struggle, the negotiating process, the attainment of power, to the beginnings of reconstruction. At every point Slovo was a key player.

"The last year or two have been the happiest in my life. There have been miraculous achievements in this period. It's working. We're going to have major and minor hiccups, but I'm optimistic. I think that in general we are going to achieve our targets.

"I could happily lie down and die now because what more does a person want out of life than the life I have had?"

But beneath the self-confidence, Slovo betrayed a vulnerability, as the subject he least likes to talk about resurfaced on its own. "I have cancer. What can I tell you? I also have feelings."

Defense Secretary on Role of New Armed Forces

MB0912191794 Pretoria SALUT in English Nov 94 pp 18, 19, 21, 22

[Report on interview with Lieutenant General (Ret) P. D. Steyn, South African Defense Secretary, by Captain George Thiar on 7 October; place not given]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] With the swearing in on 11 May of Mr Joe Modise as Minister of Defence and on 24 May of Gen Georg Meiring as Chief of the SANDF [South African National Defense Force], a new era in the military history of South Africa began. Two men from completely different backgrounds are at the helm—both committed to serve.

On 4 August there was another watershed: the appointment of Mr P.D. Steyn (Lt Gen (Ret) as the first defence secretary in South Africa since 1968. This appointment heralds a major step towards civilian control of the military. SALUT interviewed Mr Steyn on 7 October.

SALUT: The establishment of a civilian Ministry of Defence (MoD) and the subsequent appointment of a Defence Secretary have certain implications for the SANDF as an organisation. Can you elaborate on this and how does a Defence Secretariat in general impact upon the man or woman in uniform?

Steyn: "I believe that the man and woman in uniform might not even be aware that there is a Secretariat. The reason why I say this, is that certain functions presently being performed by the Ministry of Defence and Defence Headquarters will be reassigned to accommodate a Secretariat. The implication for the Defence Force is that it will need to share the corporate aspects of defence management with the Defence Secretariat."

SALUT: How do you see your responsibility wrt [with regard to] the following: political decisions, legal responsibility, accountability and transparency of defence decisions and actions.

Steyn: "There is an inherent tension between the general public and the military, because the very body they create to defend themselves, could misuse their power and turn against the population. Various checks and balances were put in place through the creation of a Defence Secretariat.

"The Department of Defence is mandated to perform the security function for South Africa. Security policy is a combination of defence policy and foreign policy. Both aspects have a political content, because strictly speaking you will apply physical force to ensure that your country's assets and integrity are maintained.

"The Department of Defence needs to act in accordance with the directions given to it by Parliament and the Government. Hence the responsibility of the Secretariat to translate national policy into national security policy and deduce from that the appropriate defence policy.

"It provides the broad aims and limitations concerning defence action. It is also concerned to provide, with the approval of Parliament, the necessary resources to perform these options. Since you are dealing with the appropriation of resources from State coffers, there is a responsibility to ensure that the appropriated resources

are applied in order to effect the necessary aims and objectives as set out in the programmes and budgets approved by Parliament.

"The state requires that we should account for the use of resources, and it is envisaged that the Defence Secretary will ultimately accept the responsibility as the accounting officer for the Department of Defence. Naturally the C [chief] SANDF who acts as the Head of the Department, will accept responsibility for the products and services as far as the Defence Department is concerned.

"This means that the Defence Secretariat will, in collaboration with Defence HQ, ensure that broad policies are translated into defence terms, and that the subsequent decisions reflect that mandate."

SALUT: What role will the Secretariat play in determining future Defence Budgets?

Steyn: "It is important to note that each financial year is considered to be a sequence of events. It starts off with the translation of national policy into the defence policy for the new cycle that is performed in collaboration with Defence HQ. The locus of control is with the Secretariat.

"The next step is to translate it into strategic plans for the Defence Department. Here the locus shifts to Defence HQ, with members of the Secretariat participating in formulating the defence strategy. It is then considered by the various Arms of Service, and they translate that into specific needs. These needs are given back to Defence HQ, where they are prioritised.

"Having prioritised the Defence Force needs, they are put together in the form of a program, spanning at least the next financial year, but indicating what is to be done in subsequent years and the budget for the next financial cycle is then drawn up. The locus of control as far as the Defence budget is concerned, is with the Defence Secretariat as they will present it to the various bodies in Parliament.

"I stress that the Defence Secretariat certainly will not define the budget in isolation."

SALUT: Are there any amendments to the Defence Act that the Secretariat would like to initiate?

Steyn: "I don't think I am qualified to answer this. However, it is clear to me that the Defence Force, besides being able to defend the country against external aggression, has collateral utility. It could perform with the same equipment which it would use for combat for other services, nationally, regionally or even beyond international waters. The SANDF might also be required to participate in peacekeeping or peace-enforcement operations in the future. One needs to consider whether the Defence Act, as it stands today, provides for such missions to be performed and to utilise resources appropriate to the Department of Defence.

"One might add that for a long period of time the Defence Force was utilised in support of the SA [South Africa] Police in maintaining internal stability. Consideration should be given to the provisions for this particular function in the Defence Act. I am not suggesting it should be amended: I am saying it should be considered."

SALUT: Your view on the forthcoming Truth Commission?

Steyn: "It would appear that the motivation for the Truth Commission is that to be able to forgive, you first need to understand what happened, why it happened and who did it. I would like to say that the Truth Commission would be incomplete if we stop at what happened and who did it. It is also important to consider who authorised the activities. The latter is sensitive because this would imply political responsibility for the activities performed by security forces.

"Up to this stage it would appear as if the spotlight has revolved around the activities and the actors within the defence forces and a very scant exposure as far as responsibilities and political principals are concerned.

"While it is bad to do something wrong, it is even worse when a person instructs it to be done, or if a person knows something bad is being done, but doesn't do anything to stop it being done.

"I realise that the Christian faith tells us to confess our sins and forgiveness will be granted. You cannot receive forgiveness if you don't confess your sins. However, all sinners must confess and not only a selected few.

"I would like to stress further that in most circumstances in the past, the Defence Force and its members, acted in total submissiveness to their political masters. If the Truth Commission wants to do its work thoroughly, it must pass judgment on the role of the politicians as well—truth is truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth."

SALUT: The management and restitution of land is a matter generating much interest within as well as outside the SANDF. Can you explain the current position and responsibilities of the SANDF concerning this issue?

Steyn: "Continuous attention is being paid to the handing back of under-utilised facilities, especially land. The Department of Public Works is at present processing thousands of hectares of land handed back by the SANDF during the past year while further areas are being considered in terms of restitution claims.

"Furthermore the SANDF is aware of the need regarding land and is on record having indicated its co-operation in this regard. The crux of the matter is that training areas are necessary but in the case of restitution every effort is made to find a solution which is mutually acceptable."

SALUT: How does the Secretariat view the SANDF's contribution towards the RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program] and what does the contribution entail?

Steyn: "It is important to reiterate that the primary mission of the SANDF is to defend and protect our sovereignty and territorial integrity. The other secondary missions include rendering service in compliance with SA's international obligations and supporting other State Departments to effect socio-economic upliftment in South Africa.

"If the SANDF is to fulfill all these obligations it is clear that it requires the necessary resources, both financial and material. We believe the SANDF can contribute significantly to the RDP, not only in terms of the employment potential, but also through the SANDF's training and development programmes.

"The SANDF is committed to the RDP. However the primary function of the SANDF is the protection of South Africa's sovereignty. Utilisation of the SANDF for secondary functions should not place this in jeopardy."

SALUT: Several hiccups causing delays in the integration of Non-Statutory Forces into the SANDF are still being experienced. What is your view on this problem?

Steyn: "A major factor which causes a delay in the integration process involves the human resources who can't be utilised immediately after being integrated. A soldier who received training in Uganda, Tanzania, or Eastern Europe, may be well trained, but the training differs from what is required for South African conditions.

"If a person doesn't meet the set requirements, additional or bridging training must be done. Bridging training however is not a problem. The sensitive process required to determine what a candidate can do and skills/abilities he/she possesses, is a problem.

"We also recognise the fact that most of the people never had the opportunity of proper training, education or utilisation and that there is an impatience as far as this is concerned. You cannot compress effective training and education. Everybody realises that experience is only acquired in time, especially at the levels of commanders. You require a balance as far as training, education and appropriate experience are concerned. This will certainly be imparted to members in time.

"The conflict arises where the time to meet expectations is much shorter than is required in practice."

SALUT: The integration of all forces as stipulated in the Constitution will result in surplus manpower in terms of the affordable force design and structure. A reduction/rationalization of manpower will follow. What is your view on this?

Steyn: "I thought that the manpower levels prior to the integration were in fact too high. It was close to a

100,000 in full-time employed members. Whether we had integrated or not, I think that with a reduction in the defence budget over a period of time, it would have been inevitable to reduce the figure.

"With integration we have added close to 22,000 new members from the TVBC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] countries and the NSF [non-statutory forces] to present manpower figures. I maintain that we still need to reduce the figures, to a figure substantially below 100,000. Subsequent to integration a rationalisation programme will need to be embarked upon urgently and I believe that the manpower figure of a full-time force will need to be reduced by approximately 30 percent over a period of 5 years. We should aim for a figure of about 80,000 by the next election."

SALUT: How do you see the role of women in the military?

Steyn: "Women in the military have proven historically beyond all doubt that they form a dedicated and competent source of human power to be reckoned with and are capable of achieving the highest results possible.

"Certain duties in modern warfare have changed due to the nature of war; certain types of warfare have become distant and impersonal, some soldiers sit behind computers or push buttons. The term "combat" has therefore become increasingly difficult to define and does not provide the same validation of the past for precluding women from active combat mustering.

"Policy implementers should, as a matter of principle, focus on the manpower mix potential and gender rather than on women alone as the weaker and feminist sex. The approach or perception to focus on gender should imply a shift away from an exclusive emphasis on women's disadvantages and differences to that of the corporate organisation of gender in all military structures, activities and processes.

"Women should be allowed to participate in the choice of their careers within the SANDF. They would therefore have to meet the same entrance requirements for the relevant training courses and be trained in the same manner as their male counterparts.

"The best candidate, on a non-discriminatory basis, should be the norm for selection."

SALUT: Your view on the possible role that the SANDF can play beyond the borders of South Africa?

Steyn: "I have no doubt that in the absence of purely national defence operations, and as an extension of SA foreign policy, you could utilise the defence force's collateral utility in support of the foreign policy and in pursuit of regional security.

"Whether we like it or not, South Africa in the Africa context is a major role player. It is certainly not a global economic power, but it has a far better infrastructure,

and a variety of resources at the government's disposal, to pursue effective relations with regional powers."

SALUT: The Steyn Report, a top secret investigation into the activities of Military Intelligence in 1992, has yet to be made public. What is your comment?

Steyn: "I would like to stress firstly that the products of my investigation were not withheld in any way."

"The State President and his Cabinet took steps where in that particular case it was considered that the benefit of the doubt accrues to the state. However these allegations were given to the Attorney-General of the Transvaal, and the Commissioner of Police with the specific purpose to conduct legal investigations.

"I submit that nothing has been withheld from the mechanisms of State and it is the prerogative of the Attorney General to make public what he has found in his investigations. I have done my duty as far as the report is concerned.

"As far as the rest of the investigation is concerned, eg organisational aspects, the Defence Act and other related Acts, wrt intelligence gathering and covert operations, the necessary steps were taken to rectify shortcomings."

SALUT: What is the Secretariat's view on the establishment of a Defence Force Union?

Steyn: "Let me say that I consider the aspect of labour relations in the Defence Force to be a very sensitive matter. I believe that soldiers have the right to air their grievances, and to put forward collective suggestions wrt their employment.

"Collective bargaining in the sense of labour unions doesn't have a place in the Defence Force. The weapons labour unions use (to strike) and employers use (to lock out), are not appropriate in the defense environment."

"This does not mean that I don't consider that soldiers don't have the right to advance and put forward recommendations on a collective basis to the authorities. The limitations as far as labour relations are concerned, would apply here."

SALUT: What is your comment on the current and future developments in the Secretariat?

Steyn: "Although the Secretariat will have a predominant civilian character in the years to come, one should not equate the concept of civil control of the defence force to be controls controlled by civilians. [sentence as published] You should rather consider the Latin meaning of civil to be equivalent to 'state'. Civilians within the Secretariat will act as intermediaries between Parliament and the SANDF effecting civil control over the inherent power vested in the SANDF."

MK Ordered To Surrender Arms by 31 Jan

MB1412082194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0804
GMT 14 Dec 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria Dec 14 SAPA—All members of the military wing of the African National

Congress, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation] (MK), were on Wednesday [14 December] told to surrender their arms by the end of January.

The instruction was given by Lt-Gen Siphile Nyanda, acting chief of staff of the South African National Defence Force [SANDF] and chief of staff of MK.

Gen Nyanda said in a statement he was instructing all MK members with arms and ammunition as well as individuals who held arms on behalf of MK to surrender them to MK regional commands by no later than January 31.

MK regional commands had been ordered to inform all MK units and members of the instruction and ensure it was carried out. The arms and ammunition collected would be handed to South African Army territorial commands in the various regions.

Gen Nyanda appealed to MK members to assist the process by informing other MK members and those who assisted with weapons storage of his instruction and to encourage them to hand in the arms.

Steps to assist the process include:

- that those with weapons report to their regional commands and arrange for the arms to be collected;
- that weapons should be moved by the regional commands, not individuals, unless this was cleared;
- that the movement of weapons be co-ordinated between MK regional commanders and the army's territorial commands;
- that MK members not be required to identify themselves or link themselves to arms handed in; and
- that MK members or individuals who helped store arms would not be open to arrest for illegal possession.

Gen Nyanda said the procedure covered only weapons of war, not stolen or civilian firearms.

The police had been informed and supported the process but were in no way involved as it was purely an internal SANDF matter.

The instruction did not apply to licensed firearms held legally by MK members.

He said the reason for issuing the instruction was that in terms of the interim constitution all arms and ammunition of MK and other non-statutory forces automatically became SANDF property from April 27, 1994. From that date the SANDF had become responsible for the control and audit of the weapons and this process had already begun.

Gen Nyanda made an appeal for compliance with his instruction "in the national interest".

Sisulu Urges ANC To Tone Down Expectations

MB1412072794 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 14 Dec 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Outgoing ANC Deputy President Walter Sisulu says ANC members have a duty to tone down the expectations of the people. Speaking on the SOWETAN/Radio Metro Talk Show last night, Mr. Sisulu said residents should take it upon themselves to improve conditions in their neighborhoods. On his stepping down as ANC deputy president at the party's annual congress to be held in Bloemfontein this weekend, Mr. Sisulu said he was making room for new blood in the organization. He played down reports of tensions and rifts in the organization and discontent among the rank and file.

Youth League 'Unhappy' Over Unfulfilled Promises

MB1212203994 Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 11 Dec 94 p 4

[Report by Eugene Gunning]

[FBIS Translated Text] The ANC's young bulls are bracing themselves for next weekend's party congress in Bloemfontein.

The ANC Youth League is particularly unhappy about promises made before the election—such as a ministry for youth matters—not being fulfilled, organization President Lulu Johnson said.

During Friday's [9 December] summit between the government and the youth organizations, Deputy President Thabo Mbeki did not give any indications of a youth ministry. In fact, he proposed that a national youth commission be established.

Referring to Mbeki's proposals, Johnson said they were acceptable in the short term, but the Youth League still demanded a ministry for youth affairs.

He said the Youth League will make its own submissions at the ANC congress. "Our voices will be heard more at the congress."

He also warned that without the youth the government's Reconstruction and Development Program [RDP] would be doomed to failure.

Johnson directly accused the government and the ANC leadership of keeping the youth in the background regarding the RDP's implementation.

Viljoen Warns of Pressure on Afrikaner Identity

MB1312174294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1447 GMT 13 Dec 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria Dec 13 SAPA—The psychological dismantling of Afrikaners will persist in 1995 and the Truth Commission will do further damage to their self-esteem, Freedom Front leader Constand Viljoen said on Tuesday [13 December]. In a Christmas and New Year's message in Pretoria he said disregard for the Afrikaner's

language and culture would also continue. "We will be deprived of job opportunities and poverty among our people will increase."

Gen Viljoen called on Afrikaners not to give up hope and to keep working for political self-determination in a separate territory. "Our main goal for 1995 is to explore the road to peace with the rest of South Africa to make the next century one of tolerance and prosperity," he said.

Human Rights Committee Releases Nov Report

MB0612202894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1630 GMT 6 Dec 94

[Report on incidents in November issued by the Human Rights Committee, HRC, on 6 December on the SAPA PR Wire Service]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] 106 people died in political violence in November, a drop from the 123 deaths recorded in October. Of the deaths, political violence in Natal resulted in 56 deaths (56% of the total) and taxi violence around the country accounted for 39 deaths (36% of the total). The Western Cape was worst affected by the taxi violence with 10 deaths and 47 injuries. Nine people died in taxi violence in North West Province and 8 deaths and 9 injuries were recorded in the Northern Transvaal. The national year-to-date total of deaths in taxi violence stands at 166.

The latest version of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission legislation to emerge from the cabinet waters down previous drafts by stipulating that amnesty hearings will be closed to the public. This amendment is a political compromise which will reduce the capacity of the commission to reveal the full truth of apartheid era human rights violations.

Statistical Summary

Human rights violations	Nov 1994	total year to date	1994 monthly average	1993 monthly average Rights and freedoms
Detentions without trial	—	270	24.5	60.6
Deaths in police custody	2	26	2.4	3.2
Death sentences	1	25	2.3	4.5
Political violence incidents:	171	3,444	313.1	463.5
Deaths: PWV	7	752	68.4	166.8
Natal	56	1,523	138.5	167.4
Elsewhere	43	318	28.9	32.3
Total deaths:	106	2,593	235.7	366.5
Injuries:	148	2,892	262.9	361.6

Components of the Violence			
	incidents	deaths	injuries
General incidents	67	62	48
Security force action	7	1	8
Attacks against security forces	7	3	11
Right-wing activity	3	2	—
Taxi conflict	81	39	75
Industrial conflict	8	—	8
Educational conflict	—	—	—
Total	172	107	150

Human Rights and Freedoms

Legislation

The Human Rights Commission bill was passed by Parliament on 15 November, paving the way for this body to be set up early in 1995. The latest draft of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission legislation stipulates that amnesty application hearings will be held behind closed doors. This provision may drastically reduce the ability of the public to learn the full truth of apartheid era human rights violations.

Right to Life

One person was sentenced to death during November despite last month's announcement that the Constitutional Court will be reviewing its constitutionality in February 1995. Other judges, however have admirably chosen to delay sentencing in a number of cases until the Constitutional Court has made its decision.

Freedom of Assembly

According to HRC records, three peaceful gatherings were dispersed by police during November.

Political Violence

Comment

The national death toll of 106 is a drop from the 123 recorded in October. The figure would be much lower were it not for the widespread taxi conflict which comprises 36% of the total.

Taxi Violence

Taxi violence accounted for 39 deaths and 75 injuries during November, a slight increase on the 36 deaths and 67 injuries of October. This brings the year-to-date total deaths in taxi violence to 166. Taxi violence was spread throughout the country with only the Orange Free State and the Northern Cape Provinces remaining unaffected. Although various peace and policing initiatives have been attempted in different areas, none have effectively curbed the conflicts. Taxi conflicts are rooted in socio-economic problems which must be addressed if the violence is to abate. These broader problems are also exploited by groups intent on destabilising communities. The Western Cape has been worst affected by taxi violence this month with 10 deaths and 47 injuries. Other badly affected regions were the North West (9 deaths) and the Northern Transvaal (8 deaths and 9 injuries).

Political Violence

Political violence in Natal resulted in 56 deaths during November, little changed from October's 52 deaths. Of concern in this province is the low police and SANDF [South African National Defense Force] presence in areas most affected by violence.

The PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vaal Triangle] death toll of 9 is the lowest ever recorded by HRC, and indicates the extent to which political violence has almost disappeared in this province. This is especially true for the East Rand where the Reconstruction and Development Program has cemented earlier reconciliation efforts.

Victims

—Six women were killed and 5 injured during November.

—Children constituted 4 of the deaths and 5 of the injuries this month.

—In cases where it was possible to identify the affiliation of victims—

ANC: 18 killed and 10 injured;

IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party]: 7 killed.

Angola

UN Security Council Renews Mission's Mandate

MB0912204594 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 9 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Angolans will have to wait another two months before the arrival of blue helmets. The UN Security Council decided that at its 8 December meeting. Alioune Blondin Beye says that does not pose a danger because yesterday's resolution was a victory for the Angolan process. The UN Angola Verification Mission, Unavem, mandate has been extended for an additional two months. Meanwhile, the Unavem's military observers, policemen, and medical corps will be strengthened as of next week. Blondin Beye said blue helmets will come to Angola when the second phase of the Lusaka Protocol begins to be implemented after 8 February 1994. Meanwhile, the 350 military observers, 126 policemen, and about 20 members of the medical corps will be deployed in Angola to monitor the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol.

UNITA Reports 3-Hour Clash at Cruzeiro

MB1412075794 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 14 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Angolan Government remains insensitive to calls for peace and the Angolan people's need for peace. Evidence of this is that the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] attacked a Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] position east of Cruzeiro, where there used to be a former troop confinement point [words indistinct] the clashes lasted more than three hours, and the FAA forces used BMP-2 armored vehicles in their attack. At the time our news desk received this report last night, nothing was known yet concerning the human and material losses arising from that cowardly attack.

Meanwhile, the military sources who reported the incident described it as an extremely serious violation of the Lusaka accord. They also accused the Angolan Government of insistently and provocatively attacking FALA-held positions. [passage omitted]

MPLA Accused of Killing Opposition Members

MB1412080594 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 14 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Angolan Government has intensified its murderous practices in Zaire Province over the last few days in a bid to exterminate all those who militate in the ranks of opposition parties, particularly the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. The Angolan Government-controlled districts of Soyo, N'zeto, and Tomboco have been worst hit by these inhuman practices, which, ironically, are referred to as being part of the party purification operation. [passage omitted]

In Soyo District, UNITA militants are rounded up and thrown into the high seas from government helicopters. In N'zeto, the government forces are using tanks to raze the homes of UNITA militants. In Tomboco District, the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] have received orders to use heavy weapons for an eventual attack on UNITA-controlled areas, all in complete violation of the Lusaka protocol.

Military sources told the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel yesterday that FAA reconnaissance groups have been deployed along the Tomboco-(Lufico) axis with the aim of reaching the [name indistinct] border area. Those sources also disclosed that the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] Command in the area admitted the possibility that fierce attacks could soon be launched on UNITA-controlled areas, including M'banza Congo, the capital of Zaire Province. [passage omitted]

Mozambique

UN's Ajello Admits Not All Arms Caches Checked

MB1112151494 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1400 GMT 11 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Aldo Ajello, special representative of the UN secretary general in Mozambique, admitted that the UN Operation in Mozambique is leaving the country without completing the verification of arms caches. Ajello told the MOZAMBIQUE INFORMATION AGENCY that the presence of the large quantity of weapons hidden and in the hands of civilians could constitute a risk of banditry and violence.

Bids Farewell to Chissano

MB1312190494 Maputo TVM Television Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 13 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Aldo Ajello, special representative of the UN secretary general, has left for the UN headquarters in New York with a final report on the Mozambican peace process. Aldo Ajello bade farewell to President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano at Ponta Vermelha Palace today. [passage omitted]

Aldo Ajello told President Chissano that he leaves for New York happy because, according to him, the situation is politically consolidated in Mozambique. The Italian diplomat said however that the United Nations will closely follow developments in Mozambique. He said he is going to be Mozambique's ambassador in the international community.

In turn, President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano expressed gratitude for the work carried out by the United Nations in Mozambique. He said his government will guarantee the country's political and social stability. He said and we quote, the country is ours, the problems are ours, and it is therefore our duty to resolve our

problems, unquote. Chissano thanked Aldo Ajello for his patience and perseverance during the two years of the UN Operation in Mozambique [Unomoz]. [passage omitted]

Assembly Chairman Interviewed on Dispute

MB0912201494 Maputo TVM Television Network in Portuguese 1800 GMT 9 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Eduardo Mulembwe, chairman of the Assembly of the Republic, says that yesterday's crisis during his swearing-in ceremony will be overcome. Eduardo Mulembwe revealed that contacts are under way with opposition deputies who abandoned the hall during his swearing-in ceremony, because they did not agree with the procedure for his election. All deputies for the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] and the Democratic Union [UD] abandoned the hall, and Renamo's Manuel Pereira called the election null and void.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Mr. Chairman, do you feel you have the authority to preside over an assembly where a good number of deputies do not recognize your leadership?

[Mulembwe] I do not think I can say that they do not recognize my leadership. The assembly was constituted through a voting system. This assembly is made up of deputies coming from the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo], Renamo, and the UD. There are problems of majorities and minorities, and rules are followed when adopting a decision. When the majority favor a particular decision, that decision is legal and valid. I cannot, therefore, say that they do not recognize my authority. I think we can iron out these differences. We hope we shall move in this direction. There are already signs. Today, there are signs that we shall easily overcome this crisis.

[Correspondent] You say there are signs. That means that you have already held contacts with the opposition bench, at least, to resolve the problem which emerged yesterday?

[Mulembwe] We are making these efforts. There have been preliminary contacts, and over the weekend we shall probably continue to have these meetings to reach a consensus.

[Correspondent] When do you think you shall hold the second session of the new Assembly of the Republic?

[Mulembwe] We shall resume proceedings next week. I am not yet sure whether it will be 13 or 14 December. [end recording]

Government Approves \$1 Billion in Investments

MB0912080094 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 9 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The outgoing government approved some 300 investment projects worth more than \$1 billion. One third of those projects, estimated to

be worth more \$500 million, was approved under the terms of the new Law on Investments passed in June of last year. The new law affords the same treatment to national and foreign investors and it is now noticeable that Mozambican businessmen have become more involved in investment projects. Great Britain, Portugal, and South Africa occupy the first three spots on the list of investor countries.

New Government To Inherit \$5 Billion in Debt

MB1112151994 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 11 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The outgoing prime minister said the new government will inherit a foreign debt of about \$5 billion. Mario Machungo told DOMINGO the amount can be repaid on time if the country registers significant economic growth. Machungo said Mozambique has been negotiating to reschedule the debt with creditors, including the reduction or canceling of part of the debt.

Namibia

Judge Announces Presidential Election Result

MB1312200594 Windhoek Namibian Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1905 GMT 13 Dec 94

[Read by Judge President Justice Johan Strydom, chairman of the Electoral Commission—recorded]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] We have so far delayed the final announcement of the election results because of the investigation we intend to launch in the four constituencies—namely, Ogongo, Okathjalli, Ekengela, and Oshikango. However, in terms of the Electoral Act, Act 27 of 1992, this delay cannot be indefinite. In terms of Section 88 (2), and subsection 3 and 89 of the Electoral Act, the results must be announced after counting and transmission to the chairman of the electoral commission, and the director of elections.

After careful consideration of the above mentioned provisions of the act, we realized we do not have the power to delay the results any longer. Although the commission can launch an investigation, it can do nothing to set aside the results of the election. This can only be done by the persons provided for in terms of Section 112 of the Electoral Act, and only after a formal declaration has been made.

If irregularities are therefore established, it is only the court, on an election petition, who may set aside such results. In terms of Section 93 (4) of the Electoral Act, it is also only the court which can order the opening of the sealed ballot boxes. This announcement of the election results does not prevent the investigation in the high turn-out exceeding the registered voters in the four constituencies, as far as is possible. I will therefore now

announce the result of the presidential election, in terms of Section 88 of the Electoral Act of 1992, Act 24 of 1992, as amended.

I, Gert Johannes Cornelius Strydom, the chairperson of the Electoral Commission, hereby make known, A) that 485,295 votes have been counted. They have been recorded for, 1) Muyongo, Mishake, 114,843 votes; and 2) for Nujoma, Sam, 370,452 votes, and I hereby declare Nujoma, Sam, duly elected as president with effect from 21 March 1995.

Election Director Reads Assembly Results

MB1312202494 Windhoek Namibian Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1900 GMT 13 Dec 94

[Read by Gerhard Totemeyer, director of elections—live or recorded]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] I, Gerhard Karl-Heinz Totemeyer, director of elections, make hereby officially known the result of the election for members of the National Assembly held on 7 and 8 December 1994. Total number of votes counted 497,499. I repeat, 497,499; which accounts for 76.05 percent of all registered voters, being 654,189. Number of valid votes cast: 489,636. Spoilt ballot papers 7,863—equals 1.58 percent. The quotas determined per seat: 489,636 divided by 72; the quota therefore is 6,801.

Number of votes received by parties, and number of seats in the National Assembly—in alphabetical order:

Democratic Coalition of Namibia—4,058 votes, equals 0.82 percent of the votes; seats allocated, one.

DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] of Namibia—101,748 votes, equals 20.45 percent; seat allocation 15.

Federal Convention of Namibia—1,166 votes, equals 0.23 percent; no seat allocated.

Monitor Action Group—4,005 votes, equals 0.81 percent; seats allocated, one.

SWANU [South West African National Union] of Namibia—votes 2,598, equals 0.52 percent; no seat allocated.

SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] party—361,800 votes, equals 72.72 percent of the votes; seats allocated, 53.

UDF [United Democratic Front] of Namibia—votes 13,309, equals 2.68 percent of the votes; seats allocated two.

Workers' Revolutionary Party—952 votes, equals 0.19 percent; no seat allocated.

That is then the result of the election held on 7 and 8 December 1994—the seats allocated in the National Assembly.

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